

MILITARY WORKING DOGS

As the requirements for physical security and law enforcement of stations and activities continue to increase, the available manpower will probably continue to be limited.

Military Working Dogs (MWDs), when properly trained, are intended to supplement and enhance the capabilities of security forces. When integrated into existing security forces, MWD teams enable those forces to perform their mission more effectively with significant savings in manpower, time, and money.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe the management structure of the MWD program. Explain the composition of MWD teams, and describe the duties of the kennel master and MWD handler.

The U.S. Air Force is the single manager of the MWD program for the Department of Defense (DOD). Through the Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) has delegated the responsibility for the Navy-wide MWD program to the Special Assistant for Naval Investigative Matters and Security (CNO N09N), with organizational placement in the Headquarters of the Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NAVCRIMINVSERV).

COMPOSITION OF MWD TEAMS

An MWD team is composed of one certified MWD handler with a properly identified NEC (MA-2005, MA-2006) and one MWD trained at the DOD Dog Center (341 Military Working Dog Training Squadron), Lackland AFB.

KENNEL MASTER

The kennel master (NEC MA-2006) exercises direct supervision over the unit MWD program and is directly responsible to the security officer for managing and operating the MWD section. The kennel master is a Chief Master-at-Arms (E7 or above) who should be a qualified detector-dog handler with a minimum of 3

years' experience, and a graduate of the MWD supervisor course of instruction at Lackland AFB. Activities having 1 to 14 MWD teams should have one kennel master assigned. Activities with 15 or more MWD teams should have two kennel masters assigned. At commands having one to four MWD teams, the Chief Master-at-Arms/Security Chief may act as the kennel master if he or she meets the requirements just described.

MWD HANDLER

Patrol/Detector Dog Handlers (NEC MA-2005) perform specialized duties in law enforcement, physical security, anti-terrorism operations, and detection of explosive and/or illicit drugs in the military community, using assigned MWDs. They are responsible for the care, welfare, and continuous training of assigned MWDs to make sure that physical conditioning and proficiency are maintained. They maintain the administrative records associated with the use and maintenance of assigned MWDs. Dog handlers must be a high school graduate or GED equivalent, with a minimum GCT/ARI (WR/ARI) of 100 (a minimum GCT of 45 is required). They must be a U.S. citizen eligible for access to classified information, have no history of mental disorders and no history of drug abuse (sales, possession or use), have had no record of conviction by a general, special, or summary court-martial and no conviction by non-judicial punishment or conviction by a civil court for any offense other than minor traffic violations. Qualified individuals must obligate 36 months of service within the acquired Navy classification upon completion of military working dog training.

TYPES OF MWD TEAMS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe the three types of MWD teams. Explain dual-qualification and single-purpose MWDs.

The Navy MWD program inventory consists of Patrol, Patrol/Drug, Patrol/Explosive, and Drug-Detector Dog (DDD) teams.

PATROL MWD TEAMS

Patrol MWD teams (Patrol, Patrol/Drug, Patrol/Explosive) used in normal law enforcement operations are a tremendous psychological deterrent to potential violators. MWD teams should be worked in all areas of the base. Further psychological benefit is derived by conducting periodic public demonstrations. MWD teams can be an integral part of a active crime prevention program.

PATROL/DRUG AND DRUG-DETECTOR DOG TEAMS

A very efficient means for detecting the possession or transportation of marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and related controlled substances is the well-trained patrol/drug or drug-detection team. These MWDs are trained to recognize the scent of controlled substances and to alert the handler, regardless of most efforts to mask or block the scents. Information on supposed means of confusing or restricting an MWD's effectiveness must not be made public.

PATROL/EXPLOSIVE AND EXPLOSIVE-DETECTOR DOG TEAMS

A very effective countermeasure to the increasing use of explosives is the deterrent and detection capabilities of the patrol/explosive MWD team. These teams are known by both military and civilian security and law enforcement forces as the best weapon presently available in the counter-terrorist arsenal. The most common use of these teams is for searching areas or buildings against which a bomb threat has been made. MWD teams are also useful in investigations involving most types of weapons, ammunitions, or explosives. Information indicating hidden materials in a general or specific place can be checked and verified quickly by using a MWD team.

DUAL QUALIFICATION/DUAL EMPLOYMENT

Patrol/Drug and Patrol/Explosive teams perform normal patrol duties when not required for detection work. If they are not assigned to a full range of duty positions, they will quickly lose their patrol proficiency.

SINGLE-PURPOSE MWDS

Drug-detector and explosive-detector MWDs are used mainly for their detection capabilities. These

MWDs may be trained in other areas (such as tracking, evidence search and recovery) to enhance their employment capability.

CERTIFICATION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Explain the importance of MWD certification. Identify the certification requirements for patrol MWD teams and detector MWD teams. Describe MWD team training.

Since apprehension of offenders is involved, there are several legal considerations when using MWD teams. MWDs are first certified after completing their training with the staff of the Military Working Dog Training Squadron of the U.S. Air Force. To meet legal requirements permitting their operational use, each MWD team must undergo validity certification when first assigned to duty and annually thereafter. Detector MWDs must undergo validity certification quarterly.

PATROL MWD TEAMS

Patrol MWD teams must maintain a proficiency level of 80 points to remain certified. The MWD is required to perform critical, semi-critical, and non-critical tasks. Each dog starts with 100 points. Each task is assigned a point value, which will be subtracted if that requirement is not accomplished by the MWD. A patrol MWD team is not necessarily required to certify in front of the commanding officer; however, it is highly recommended. Commanding officers should be given a realistic demonstration to fully understand the patrol MWD's capabilities. The patrol MWD must be moderately aggressive yet controllable, to pursue, attack, and hold an intruder only on command from the handler.

DETECTOR MWD TEAMS

Drug-detector dogs must maintain 90 percent accuracy on each odor the dog has been certified to detect. Proficiency tests will include at least 10 trials for each drug the dog is trained to detect, with a false response rate no higher than 4 percent.

Explosive-detector dogs must maintain 95 percent accuracy on each odor the dog has been certified to detect. Proficiency tests include at least 10 trials for each explosive the dog is trained to detect, with a false response rate no higher than 4 percent.

When a team is first assigned to a duty station, the commanding officer (who authorizes searches) should review the training records of the dog and witness a demonstration of the team's capabilities. After review of the records and after witnessing the demonstration, the commanding officer certifies the MWD team as reliable by signing the quarterly review sheet. After the first duty certification, recertification requirements are as follows:

- The initial certifying commanding officer should review the training and duty experience records quarterly and recertify the team. A demonstration is not required for quarterly recertification unless the records show a lessening of the team's reliability.
- When a new handler is assigned, the new team must be recertified before being assigned to operational duty. Recertification is required even though the commanding officer has already certified the MWD with another handler.
- When a dog team's proficiency training has been interrupted for 30 consecutive days or more for any reason, recertification is required.
- When detector dogs fail to maintain their required 90 or 95 percent proficiency for each of the required odors for a period of 30 days, they are considered decertified and must be recertified.
- When a new commanding officer is assigned, full recertification will be required.
- Any time the authorizing commanding officer has reason to doubt the team's reliability, full or partial recertification may be required.

MWD TEAM TRAINING

MWD teams require continual proficiency training to maintain their skills, since their normal day-to-day duties do not provide the necessary opportunities. Without frequent reward reinforcement for performing a task correctly, the dog would soon lose interest in performing the task. Likewise, without continual practice, the handler loses the ability to "recognize" the MWD's responses. Proficiency training also improves the team's performance capability.

Training exercises that closely resemble actual performance requirements are the best form of training. Stereotyped exercises lead to stereotyped results, with little training value. Exercise scenarios used over and over are easier for the kennel supervisor and handler, but it conditions the MWD to anticipate required

actions, and the MWD will soon begin acting without waiting for commands from the handler. If this is allowed to continue, serious control problems could result.

The kennel master (supervisor) determines the duty cycles, duty hours, and methods of using MWD teams to best support installation operations. In making these determinations, the kennel master should consider mandatory proficiency training requirements and the care of dogs, kennels, and equipment.

The prescribed duty cycle for proficiency training allows at least 2 hours a day–10 hours per week. Daily work schedules provide 2 hours for feeding, grooming, exercising, and maintenance of equipment and kennel facilities. A normal work day should consist of a minimum of 4 hours of actual work, 2 hours of proficiency training, and the remaining time for administration and kennel maintenance.

Proficiency training is conducted on-base and balanced to address each dog's capabilities. Any deficient or weak areas should be stressed during subsequent training periods until proficiency is regained.

MWDS ABOARD SHIP

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Describe how MWDS are used aboard ship. List the additional measures required when MWDS are employed for long periods aboard ship. Explain the considerations for detection in shipboard spaces, and describe the hazards involved in movement to and from below-deck areas.

MWDS have been used as an effective deterrent to the introduction of illegal drugs aboard naval ships for several years. Use of MWDS aboard ship, however, presents special problems that require careful planning by the kennel master, MWD team, and commands using the services.

The mere physical presence of an MWD team presents a deterrence. This deterrent effect will remain as long as the handler makes sure that daily proficiency training is conducted in a controlled training environment. Even so, some individuals will attempt to introduce controlled substances onboard. If these individuals are successful, the deterrent and credibility effect that an MWD team may have will be diminished.

The MWD team should anticipate the probability of flying out to a ship by helicopter or other aircraft. Kennel masters or handler personnel should prepare their team and themselves in the same manner as they have introduced the MWDs to ships. Initial introduction should consist of entering and leaving the various types of aircraft when they are not operational. This should be followed by frequent walks near the flight line to expose the MWD to the noise and odors. (Make sure personnel in charge of flight lines and base operations have been briefed.) When possible, have the MWD team inside these various types of aircraft during turn-ups, taxi trips to the fuel farm, or during compass settings. Local short hops will also ensure that the MWD team will require very little adjustment time after a flight to a shipboard commitment.

LONG TERM USE OF MWD TEAMS ONBOARD SHIP

The use of MWD teams aboard ships and submarines for a long period will require additional measures as follows:

- When MWD teams are required to remain overnight or for extended periods, the security officer/CMAA is responsible to make sure that security is provided for the MWD team(s). At least one reliable senior petty officer, preferably an MA, will be assigned to the MWD team as long as they are on board. This senior petty officer should assist in providing for the safety and well-being of the MWD team.

- Berthing/kenneling arrangements should be provided. A stateroom is strongly recommended for security purposes. The Master-at-Arms force should make frequent checks of the area at varying times, but not less than at hourly intervals.

- Additional secure areas will be required to allow the MWD to exercise and to relieve itself. These areas should be secluded and security provided. The handler is responsible for cleaning up any stools or urine in this area.

The MWD team(s) visiting a ship must understand that they are professionals who are providing a service. Their conduct while on board should be in keeping with those standards.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR DETECTION IN SHIPBOARD SPACES

Although most spaces aboard ship are very confined and congested, the MWD team should be able to

complete an effective search if the MWD has been properly conditioned to this type of environment.

Berthing Areas

In berthing areas, the MWD will be required to clear very tight areas. The handler's presentation should be smooth and systematic to prevent false cuing of the MWD. The handler should also be more aware of the MWD's initial response and allow the MWD to have a little more freedom than usual. Handlers should remember that the ventilation system will be operational and the effects of air circulation will be apparent.

Storerooms

Storerooms are normally congested and cartons are stowed loosely unless the ship is underway. The handler should be very conscious of the safety risk for the MWD, but still perform an effective search. Do not expect the MWD to climb shifting stacks of cartons. The rapport that you have with the MWD could be ruined or the MWD could be injured by falling cartons.

Machinery, Engine and Fire Room Spaces

Handlers must remember that machinery spaces, engine, and fire rooms are not only a safety hazard to the MWD but also a health problem because of various types of fumes and heat. The MWD should be kept on just enough leash to work effectively. The MWD should be given frequent relief from the heat of these areas. A panting MWD cannot perform an effective search. However, this is not an excuse for not working these spaces.

Galleys/Sculleries

Galleys and sculleries should be inspected as routinely as any other space. Again, the handler should be aware of the health and safety hazards and the heat. Searches should be conducted during non-meal hours.

Movement below decks

Handlers should be aware of the many hazards involved in movement to and from below-deck areas. Some ladders are constructed in a manner that may cause MWDs to catch their toe nails, which could be pulled out. Other ladders are so steep that the MWD might refuse to negotiate them. Prior conditioning of the MWD should alleviate these problems.

MWD SEARCH TECHNIQUES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Explain the guidelines to be followed when MWD searches are conducted.

Although MWD utilization is coordinated independently at each command, it is imperative that all methods of team employment remain within the constraints imposed by military law. The local Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) can provide advice and updated guidelines pertaining to proper search and seizure. All searches should be conducted within these guidelines-without exception.

Searches should be conducted at the request of the commanding officer. All functions concerning the search (coordination, personnel assignment, duration, and so on) are the responsibility of the commanding officer or the Chief Master-at-Arms/Security Officer.

Commanding officers and other officials delegated the authority to grant command authority to search should observe the MWD team's effectiveness prior to a search as a basis for ordering a probable-cause search. This certification demonstration may be conducted in conjunction with, but prior to, a scheduled search or separately at a time and place acceptable to the command and the MWD team personnel. This validity certification should be recorded and a letter filed in the MWD's probable-cause folder.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL DDD SEARCHES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: List and describe nine recommendations for successful DDD searches.

In order for DOD searches to be successful, they must be conducted properly. The following recommendations apply:

- For safety purposes, only those individuals trained to assist a working MWD team will be permitted to actively participate in training scenarios and operational evolutions. Command representatives who are present should be warned to stay clear of the MWD.
- The date, time, and location of the search should not be published. Requests by telephone or message are not recommended as the element of surprise maybe lost. Individual contact is always the best method.

- The minimum number of personnel, preferably only the commanding officer, executive officer, and the Chief Master-at-Arms/Security Officer, need to have prior knowledge of the search.

- On the day of the search, a minimum number of reliable petty officers should be selected, briefed, and detailed at each entrance and/or exit of the search area to provide security and prohibit entry while the MWD team is conducting the search. One individual, to act as a recorder, should be provided to accompany each team requested.

- During searches, all doors/hatches to areas to be searched should be unlocked and left closed. The areas to be searched should be cleared of all nonessential personnel prior to the arrival of the MWD team.

- All vents, fans, windows, and air conditioning units should be secured (unless prohibited by considerations of safety) prior to the arrival of the MWD team in order to permit maximum retention of scent.

- Photography should not be permitted during actual searches. Demonstrations may be arranged through the kennel master, senior handler, and local public affairs office, if requested.

- To avoid possible injury to the MWD team or command personnel, the handler should request that all routes to be used by the team be cleared of personnel.

- MWD handlers are available for testimony concerning their operations at any non-judicial, judicial, or administrative proceeding. Prior notice of at least 48 hours is required in order to maintain the schedule of operations.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHIEF MASTER-AT-ARMS OR COMMAND REPRESENTATIVE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: List and explain six duties or responsibilities of the Chief Master-at-Arms or command representative.

The Chief Master-at-Arms (CMAA) or command representative should do the following:

1. Maintain liaison and coordinate search efforts with the kennel master or senior handler for the scheduling of searches, results, feedback and so forth.
2. Make sure that a recorder for each MWD team is assigned and awaiting the team's arrival.

3. Prior to the MWD team's arrival, muster and brief selected senior petty officers to act as a security detail. The detail should do the following:

a. Clear all areas to be searched of all nonessential personnel.

b. Make sure that no one removes suitcases, seabags, parcels, or other items from the search area. Personnel who must get dressed before leaving should be observed while they dress, to prevent their hiding small parcels or contraband on their person.

c. Make sure that all search areas remain secured, permitting no one to enter until that area has been searched. If the DDD "responds" in that area it should remain secured until all "responses" have been searched and the CMAA/command representative opens the area.

4. Make sure that all vents, fans, windows, and air conditioning units are secured prior to the arrival of the MWD team unless prohibited by safety considerations.

5. Make sure that the areas to be searched are cleared of all toxic substances, paints, volatile substances, metal and wood shavings, broken glass, oil and grease spills, powdered substances, unsecured food, and other items that might distract or be hazardous or harmful to the MWD team.

6. Make sure that all "response" areas are searched. A search of the response area based upon a "consent search" or "command authorized search" should be conducted as soon as possible after the team has completed searching the space. If a significant quantity of drugs is found during the search (indicating sales), the local NCIS office should be notified immediately. Results of the searches will be forwarded, using search data sheets, to the base security officer responsible for the MWD team.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RECORDER

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: List and explain four duties of the recorder. List 12 specific items of information that should be included in the search report. List five items that should be included in the report about the field test used.

The recorder will be appointed by the CMAA or command representative and should do the following:

1. Assist the CMAA/command representative with his duties and responsibilities.

2. Accompany the MWD team and CMAA/command representative to each area to be searched.

3. If a "response" occurs, indicate the area with tape or gum label, marking the tap/label with the response number, date, time, location, and any other information pertinent to the search.

4. Maintain the MWD team search data, recording the data required in the previous paragraph. A rough copy of this data should be provided to the MWD team prior to their departure.

DATA SHEETS AND SEARCH RESULTS

DDD Team Search Data Sheets and DDD team search results should be maintained by the recorder. The command requesting the MWD teams should compile the information for the MWD team and forward the results to the security officer responsible for the MWD team within 7 days after the search. The following specific information should be provided:

1. Assignment Location. Command/Activity Name/Ship Name and hull number.

2. Commencement Time and Date. The time the search commenced, using military time and day/month/year.

3. Completion Date and Time. The time the search ended or stopped, using military time and day/month/year.

4. Handler Name and Rate. The handler's last name and rate/grade (provided by the DDD team).

5. MWD's Name and Tattoo Number. The MWD's name and tattoo number (provided by the DDD team).

6. Name and rate/grade of the CMAA/command representative.

7. Response Number. Enter the number of the responses; start on 1 for the first response and continue in sequential order (1, 2, 3, and so on) until the end of the search.

8. Time. The time the MWD responded, using military time.

9. Space Identification. The ship compartment number or building and room number where the response was made.

10. Location Where Found. The exact location where the contraband was found, which should be the same place the MWD responded.

11. Item Found. The type found (for example, homemade pipe, marijuana); abbreviations may be used (MJ-marijuana, CO-cocaine, and so forth). Indicate if confirmed by field or lab test.

12. Quantity. The quantity of the item found; in the case of marijuana or other drugs that must be weighed, use approximate weight.

FIELD TEST INFORMATION

The following field test data should be provided:

1. Brand. The brand name of the fieldtest used (for example, B & D for Beckin and Dickinson, other printout).

2. Result. The result of the field test, positive or negative only.

3. Lot #. The lot number from which the particular test came. This is usually found on the outside of the box.

4. Date and time of the test.

5. Name, rate, and SSN of person performing the test.

Make sure any substances found subsequent to the search are tested with a field test kit and by a laboratory. This is necessary to verify the proficiency of the MWD team. The Naval Investigative Service Regional Forensic Laboratory provides this service to all commands within their respective geographical region. Ensure that a proper chain of custody is maintained.

MWD OPERATIONAL SAFETY PROCEDURES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: List and explain six safety precautions for MWD handlers.

Although handlers spend a great deal of training time learning to control their MWDs, no one can be sure the MWD will not break command and unexpectedly attack someone. When working MWDs, handlers must constantly be aware of and alert to the things going on around them. They must learn to recognize when the MWD is uneasy or becoming agitated and learn what events or conditions cause the MWD to react this way. The following is a list of some of the precautions handlers must observe at all times:

- When working the MWD in or around large numbers of people, keep the dog on a short leash.

- Do not allow people to pet the MWD.

- Keep MWDs on a leash except when released to attack or search a building. Before releasing an MWD, the handler **MUST** give a verbal warning to inform anyone that may be in the area to cease all movement.

- Never give up control of their MWD to anyone other than trained MWD handlers or veterinary personnel known to be qualified to competently handle that MWD.

- When handlers challenge an unknown person, approach a suspect, check a person's identification, or are involved in any situation that requires them to divert attention from control of the MWD, they should always inform the person or persons that the dog is an MWD, trained to attack.

- Never assume that a person knows the potential danger of the MWD.

POLICY ON RELEASING MWDs

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: State the policy on releasing an MWD, and explain the reason for this policy.

Because of the training the MWD has received, it must be considered a weapon; and many of the restrictions that apply to the use of firearms also apply to the release of the MWD against a suspect. Releasing the MWD or allowing it to bite while on-leash is not considered using deadly force, but, the handler should not release an MWD, or allow it to bite, until all other less forceful means have failed. While MWD bites are seldom fatal, they are usually very serious.

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT TO THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE (USSS)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Explain how MWD teams may be detailed to the USSS. Describe the policies regarding uniforms, transportation, and weapons.

When requested by the USSS, federal departments and agencies are directed to assist the USSS in performing its statutory protective duties.

Public Law 94-524 (Presidential Protection Assistance Act 1976, October 17, 1976 (18 U.S.C. 3056)) provides that the support to the Secret Service be

made on a reimbursable basis except when the Department of Defense provides temporary assistance directly related to protecting the President, Vice President, or other officer immediately in order of succession to the office of the president.

All DOD personnel assigned to assist the USSS are subject to overall supervision by USSS personnel for the duration of the assignment, and report directly to the special agent in charge of the operation to which the MWD team is assigned. The policies concerning uniform, transportation, and weapons requirements are as follows:

UNIFORMS

Unless otherwise directed by the USSS, the normal attire for MWD team support is a conservative business suit.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation requirements and after action reports remain the same except that no travel claim should be submitted to the Military Working Dog Executive Agent (MWDEA) for reimbursement by the command providing the MWD team support. Per Public Law 94-524 above, commands must absorb the costs for support to the USSS.

WEAPON REQUIREMENTS

Sidearms are not authorized unless directed by the USSS. Weapons policy will be addressed in confirmation message by the WDEA.

REQUESTS FROM CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR MWD SUPPORT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Explain MWD support for a civilian law-enforcement agency.

Requests for MWD support by civilian law-enforcement agencies (CLEAs) should be forwarded to the CNO-N642 via the chain of command in accordance with SECNAVINST 5820.7. Requests will be forwarded to the Under Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs for approval or to the Secretary of Defense, if required. SECNAVINST 5820.7 establishes DON policies and procedures for providing assistance to federal, state, and local civilian law enforcement officials. Civil authorities may be

advised of the availability of the resources through normal community channels. They will also be advised of the restrictions imposed on the use of these resources and the reimbursable requirements for these services.

REQUESTS FROM CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR MWD SUPPORT OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Explain MWD support for a civilian law-enforcement agency outside the continental United States.

Requests for MWD teams for use outside the continental United States (OCONUS) must be routed through the United States Embassy in the country where the assistance is requested to the responsible Commander-in-Chief (CinC). The Department of State (DOS) must be informed through embassy channels. The CinC must forward the request to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) for approval, by telephone if necessary. Requirements beyond the CinC's capability to accomplish must be referred to the CJCS. The CJCS must forward the request to Office of the DOD Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support (OCDEP&S), who will then forward the requirements to the Military Working Dog Executive Agent (MWDEA) for action.

SERVICES NOT PROVIDED BY MWD TEAMS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: List three services not provided by MWD teams.

The MWD teams sole function is to indicate on the basis of a trained MWD response, the suspected location of controlled substances. MWD teams WILL NOT provide

- laboratory testing services for suspected contraband,
- legal advice, or
- transportation to or from any command or other area for anyone other than authorized MWD team personnel.

MWD TEAM CONSIDERATIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Explain the policy regarding the MWD and the handler. Describe situations under which an MWD search may be terminated.

The MWD and handler must always be used together. Loaning an MWD to civil authorities for use with another handler is prohibited. The handler should have exclusive control over the search effort and complete access to the search area. Handlers perform the sole task of working the MWDs and should not take part in any other activities to help civil authorities unless specifically authorized. Detector dogs may not be used to search persons. MWD teams should not be posted at any post, quarterdeck on piers, at the foot of brows, at gates, and so on, for the sole purpose of deterrence or “show.”

The MWD team kennel master/supervisor or handler, with permission of the security officer, may cancel or reschedule a search at any time due to the non-availability of teams or for higher priority commitments, and should notify the affected command as far in advance as possible.

The MWD team kennel master/supervisor of the handler is authorized to terminate any search for reasons of misconduct, non-compliance with requirements of

OPNAVINST 5585.2, or hazardous situations. Within 2 working days of the scheduled search, the kennel supervisor should forward a letter of cancellation to the command, via the chain of command, explaining the reasons for termination of the search. Continually reported and uncorrected problems may be cause for not servicing a command. For more information on the MWD program, see the *Military Working Dog Manual*, OPNAVINST 5585.2.

SUMMARY

In this chapter, we described the organization and management structure of the MWD program. The three types of MWD teams were covered, as well as the importance of MWD certification and training. Use of MWDs aboard ship was discussed, followed by search techniques and recommendations for successful DDD searches. Next, we pointed out the duties of the Chief Master-at-Arms or command representative, and then we considered the duties of the recorder. Safety precautions for MWD handlers were covered along with the policy on releasing MWDs. Then we pointed out how MWDs may be detailed to the U.S. Secret Service, and how MWD support may be provided to civilian law-enforcement agencies both inside and outside the continental United States. Next, we discussed services NOT provided by MWD teams, and finally, we looked at some overall MWD team considerations.

